

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

Well, Mr. Workingman, did you vote the same as Moras, Belmont and the other scoundrels of present society, or did you vote in your own interests? You did one thing or the other, and the returns show that a good many of you voted like idiots.

Some will say that the capitalist interests have won. This is hardly correct. The working people of the United States have again won. They have again returned capitalism to power. Capitalism has not achieved a victory, it has had a victory thrust upon it by the voting ignoramus of the working class.

Superstitious doctors are alleging that certain people are carriers of typhoid fever. They do not get the disease themselves, but exude it, so to speak, for others. But all this is the most trivial compared with Socialism. They really have it themselves, and their success causes capitalism an immense amount of worry.

One of the most contemptible campaign lies of the recent campaign in Wisconsin was that of the Wisconsin Agriculturalist, published at Racine, which editorially charged that Seidel had declared the confiscation of farm lands as part of the Social-Democratic program. Seidel said no such thing, but that didn't bother the unstraight editor.

Again a national election has found myriads of workmen voting in favor of their chains, in favor of the high capitalist cost of living, in favor of hell for themselves and calamity for their loved ones. The people get what they vote for. As long as they vote for misery they have only themselves to blame for conditions. Our task, as never before, consists in opening working class eyes.

Don't blame the form of government. Do not say the republican form of government is a failure. When the voters are asked what kind of a government they want, and they reply what they want, they want Wall Street to keep at the helm, republican government has proved its correctness in accurately recording the will of the people. It is not the form of government that needs altering, it is the stupidity of the people who vote in favor of hell on earth.

In an interview after election in one of the Milwaukee dairies, I referred to the dog's habits of returning to his vomit, and said that Milwaukee after spewing out the gangsters some years ago had returned to them again. That part was cut out of the interview, but it accurately states the situation. And it, by inference, points the inevitable return in 1916 to the same old direction. Milwaukee means to be decent, even if it does fall by the wayside occasionally.

The innate falsehood of non-partisanship has now been demonstrated in the Milwaukee election. The alleged non-partisans have become a party. In the Spring election the Republican Party fused with the Democrats under the Democratic name in order to beat the Socialists. In the fall when the Republican governor needed Republican votes in the county, the Republicans again put up a separate ticket, but they got back only a small number of the voters they had transferred to the Democrats in the spring.

Because the war in the Balkans is waged on each side as a Holy War does not make the slaughter of the workingmen of Turkey and the allied states any the less horrible. The taking of human life is shocking under any circumstances, and the shooting, and the butchering of human beings on the battle field is the acme of hellishness. War always shields its horrors behind the cloak of religion. An oriental authority says that the will of man is usually severe fighting "because both sides regard it as a Holy War." One religion seeks to wipe the other out by means of murder, and so it is cause no surprise when we read such headlines in Milwaukee in connection with its abominations. "Dum-dum bullets used by Montenegrins." "Wounded killed at Tuzi and Berrama." "Many women and boys killed at Gornje." "Turks burned villages and massacred more than 600 people." "Montenegrins accused of shelling Turkish hospitals."

Force is all-conquering, but its victories are short-lived.—Abraham Lincoln.

Important Message to Political Action Subscribers

When "Political Action" entered the field of Socialist weeklies about two and one-half years ago, it adopted as its slogan the phrase, "Flood the Country With Political Action."

The principal reason for its birth was the demand for suitable literature for house to house distribution and the fact that there was at that time no regular source of supply from which Socialist leaflets could be secured.

Recently, the National Committee of the Socialist Party, recognizing the demand and need for such literature, arranged to furnish a liberal selection of leaflets and, by having them printed in million lots, was able to issue them at prices so attractive as to enormously increase the circulation, to supply the demand which Political Action formerly supplied and thus take away the very reason of our existence, making our further life as a weekly publication superfluous.

It has therefore been decided that Political Action cease publication at once. We are not sorry that we existed. We have been of some assistance to the movement throughout this country. We have circulated almost six million copies of Political Action. We have circulated nearly a quarter million of the now famous Ameringer pamphlets. We have never asked for financial assistance in the form of loans, donations, sale of stock, or otherwise, but have borne our heavy financial deficits out of our own pockets. This and our labors we consider a contribution to the Socialist movement—and it makes us happy to have been able to contribute.

The achieving of the circulation above mentioned was possible only through the hearty aid of hundreds of comrades in all parts of the nation and through the willing assistance of local and state secretaries and scores of organizers. To all of these we herewith tender our most sincere and hearty thanks.

And now one more word before we part company. Milwaukee Socialists do not do things by halves. We never start something we cannot finish. Many subscriptions to Political Action have not yet expired and these will receive more than they bargained for, inasmuch as they will receive a much larger Socialist weekly instead. The Social-Democratic Herald will more than fill the breach which we vacate.

To all those comrades who have so ably assisted Political Action in the past, we leave this legacy. Help the Social-Democratic Herald as you aided us and your work will be well done, and fully appreciated. The Herald needs your help and you need its assistance. You will find that as a Socialist maker it fills the bill and as a dispenser of Socialist news it is second to none. So it deserves your hearty support.

We shall continue the publication of books and pamphlets at the same old address. Orders for Ameringers "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," and "Socialism, the Farmer," should be sent as formerly to Political Action, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Social-Democratic Contingent in Next Wisconsin Legislature!



CARL MINKLEY,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Fourth District.



EDWARD H. ZINN,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Seventh District.



E. H. KIEFER,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Tenth District.



MARTIN GORECKI,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Fourteenth District.

He is a queer, though interesting "animal," the great American voter.

To look at the national situation from a bourgeois point of view—from the point of view of those who do not desire a change of the economic system—there was absolutely no reason to vote against Taft.

As we have often said: Taft personally is a respectable and honest man and good administrator—a man with a judicial temperament. And while he does not possess a very strong individuality—he is just the kind of man that should naturally be popular with both sides of his house.

True, Taft was ill advised during the first two years of his term. But he may justly claim the accomplishment of the federal corporation tax and also the amendment that will make an income tax possible. Taft tried to lower the cost of living by the reciprocity treaty with Canada—and he withstood the temptation of having a war with Mexico. All these things should weigh much in the habits of returning to his vomit, and said that Milwaukee after spewing out the gangsters some years ago had returned to them again. That part was cut out of the interview, but it accurately states the situation. And it, by inference, points the inevitable return in 1916 to the same old direction. Milwaukee means to be decent, even if it does fall by the wayside occasionally.

From the average voter's point of view Taft was evidently entitled to a second term. Yet the great American voter in overwhelming numbers voted against Taft and for Wilson.

And to look a little further, there is Roosevelt. Now we are going to leave out entirely the question whether he is sincere or not and consider only the political effect of Roosevelt's radicalism.

Roosevelt undoubtedly was the mouthpiece in this campaign of those who are dissatisfied with present conditions but don't know what all this means. Roosevelt is the mouthpiece of the men and women who are opposed to



J. H. VINT,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Eleventh District.



GABRIEL ZOFNY,
Member State Senate, Four Year Term.



WM. L. SMITH,
Social-Democratic Assemblyman-Elect in Twelfth District.

the great combinations of capital—to the trusts. He was the mouthpiece of the small business men and merchants who see that their chances to succeed are limited more and more every day.

Roosevelt is also the mouthpiece of professional men, clerks and others, whose income has been practically cut in two by the high prices and who look for some Messiah.

And Roosevelt, to say the least, had his ear on the ground, and heard

the rumbling of the dissatisfied masses of workmen who have no share in the present prosperity of the employing class and who clamor social justice.

And yet, with all these factors combined, Roosevelt did not nearly get the vote Wilson got. The American voter, indeed, is an interesting creature.

And take La Follette's own state

McGovern undoubtedly made a most excellent governor from the point of view of the small business man and the farmer, although he did not satisfy the disappointed wage workers whom he does not understand.

Yet Francis McGovern was almost defeated in this election by a combination of the big capitalists with the Democratic party.

He is an interesting fellow, that great American voter.

Socialism Doubles Its Vote in United States, Spite of Wilson Wave and Roosevelt Sidetrack

Milwaukee Sends Socialism Into Legislature Again, but Capitalist Fusion Defeats Congressman Berger and County Ticket.—Minneapolis Makes Showing That Gives Capitalism the Shivers.—Stedman Elected in Illinois.—Other Victories from Many Points.

Socialism is still marching triumphantly forward in the United States. The fall elections have registered another big increase in the national vote, believed to now be upwards of 800,000 (as against 420,000 four years ago), but while the vote has gone forward there has been no striking victories to record. Victor L. Berger this time had to face a fusion of the old parties, a continuation of the fusion of the spring, and failed of re-election. Although a Republican ticket was put in the field to help that party's state ticket, that party was unable to win back enough of its old voters to very sensibly break up the fusion, especially in the face of the Wilson wave. Milwaukee elects a good delegation to the state legislature, but the fusion also defeated its county ticket.

The capitalist news gathering agencies have been as bad as ever, in spite of their promises, in reporting the Socialist vote, but is now apparent that Seymour Stedman and two others have been elected to the Illinois legislature, a Socialist will enter the California legislature, three seem to be sure in New York state, while the election of Ben Wilson is claimed in Kansas. Other like victories have doubtless been achieved, but the returns are vague and the official canvass will have to be awaited. Van Lear made a great run in Minneapolis and was prevented from an election by a fusion of the old parties. At several places our growing strength has forced a like combination. In Minneapolis two Social-Democrats enter the city council, and there are numerous like victories in other states.

In Chicago a Socialist district attorney was nearly elected, and may have really been elected, though counted out by the election rascals. His wonderful run independent of the rest of the ticket was due to local circumstances. Altogether the election result in Milwaukee is favorable.

Elect Six Assemblymen.
The Social-Democrats elected six members to the assembly. In the

fourth assembly district Carl Minkley was elected; in the seventh, E. H. Zinn; in the tenth, E. H. Kiefer; in the eleventh, J. H. Vint; in the twelfth, W. F. Smith; and in the fourteenth, Martin Gorecki.

In the 1913 legislature the county's representation will be: Senators, Republicans 4, Social-Democrats 1, Assembly, "non-partisans" 12, Social-Democrats 6.

Social-Democrats regret that they did not carry the county, but they do not feel discouraged. The spirit of keeping avertingly at it until victory comes again is in the Social-Democratic ranks.

Duty Plain Says Berger.
"I was not re-elected to congress in the fifth district because there are not enough Social-Democrats in my district," said Congressman Berger.

"We have lost the county for the same reason." Our duty plain. We have to start our work today with the work of enlightening and educating the masses of the working people about the hopes, conditions and fears of their own class so that the masses will understand their own class interests and that there will be more Social-Democrats at the next election.

"We are in better position to start today than at any time previous in the history of our movement in Milwaukee because we have not only about 25,000 votes to start with but we also have The Leader as a standard bearer and torch bearer in this fight. However, we must also use all other means of propaganda, distribute literature, more than ever, and thus be in a better position to face the enemy at the next battle."

"This movement is international, however, and an election lost is simply a little skirmish lost in the great war for the emancipation of the working class."

"To this war everyone of us has enlisted for life. We can not lose and therefore we shall, we will win."

In Chicago it is believed that a recount will give many more votes to William A. Cunneen, Socialist candidate for state's attorney, with the probability of giving him the election over McElroy Hoyle, the tool of the Hearst-Harrison machine.

The final figures given out by the election officials dominated by the

And how is the great Democratic party that received all these votes constituted? The Democratic party is absolutely controlled by the South and by Tammany Hall in New York—the South representing the interests of the former slave holders and land owners, and Tammany being simply a gang of Irish-American political highwaymen, with friendly leanings toward a certain church.

The Democratic party has not had any stated set of principles in 50 years other than to vote "no" in everything the Republicans propose. Formerly the Democrats claimed to stand for "free trade" and for an "income tax" but they have dropped both in this campaign.

The Democratic party stands for nothing in particular just now. The Chicago Gray Wolves and the Milwaukee Rose Democracy are types of Democratic principles and Democratic statesmanship.

And yet the great American voter chooses the Democratic party by great majority. The voter is an interesting man, indeed.

As for the local Milwaukee election, it is generally conceded that the Social-Democratic county officials made good; that the Social-Democratic members of the legislature made good; that the Social-Democratic congressmen were a credit to the city and to the state and nation.

But the great American voter chose Yockey instead of Zabel, McGovern for Meigs and Cary-Stafford for Berger and Gaylord.

And how about the great questions of the working class, and above all, the question of providing daily bread for today and subsistence in sickness or old age tomorrow?

He is an interesting "animal," indeed, the great American voter.

It is charged that not only was gross fraud used in counting the ballots, but that actual fraud was indulged in by the desperate Hearst-Harrison faction to keep out of the office of state's attorney a man who was pledged to prosecute the gunmen, ex-convicts, thugs and professional murderers who have been sheltered under the Hearst wing for months past.

Many Chicago trade unions that have passed resolutions urging the Socialist party officials to begin a contest at once, that a Socialist candidate has come within a few thousand votes of carrying the third largest city in the world is a staggering matter for the old parties. The big gain made by the party is just awakening to the fact that Socialism is a living, vital force that is taking its place in the affairs of civilized nations.

Elect Four Legislators.
The Chicago Socialists elected four of their members to the state legislature. They are Seymour Stedman, H. W. Harris and Jos. A. Mason. Otto C. Christensen, whom the Socialists hoped to send to congress from Chicago, was defeated by about 4,000 votes. It is expected that later returns from down state will give additional Socialist members in the state legislature.

Chicago-Cook county vote for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist presidential candidate, was 55,557, the straight Socialist vote in the county being in the neighborhood of 54,000.

S. V. Costello (Dem.) 27,903 to 15,565, Ernest Ragun (Rep.) and Harrison strike official, getting 6,775 votes.

Early returns show that the Socialists of Texas have increased their vote over 1905 by about 7,000.

In the general Wilson landslide the news agencies, which have always ignored the Socialist news where possible, withheld the big gain made by the party in various parts of the country. It is estimated that the vote has doubled in the country at large.

In Wisconsin the vote doubled and trebled at many places, while in others it either increased or held its own against the Wilson tide.

SHEBOYGAN'S GOOD SHOWING.
SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin. The gratifying increase in the Social-Democratic vote at Tuesday's election in this city proves that the work of the Socialists has been fruitful. Eugene V. Debs gained in every ward in the city. In one, the Sixth, he had more votes than any other presidential candidate. Mr. Debs himself made many friends when he spoke here Oct. 21.

Nearly 200 more votes were cast for Debs than at the 1908 election. Then he received 557 and Tuesday 555, gaining in every ward.

There are already two aldermen in the city council and the Socialist leaders promise that there will be several more after the election next April. They hint, too, that their Socialist watch over Mayor Dieckmann to hold him to his duty may result in his divorce from the job he has held for four terms of two years each.

DEBS SECOND IN SHEBOYGAN.
SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin.—Eugene V. Debs was second to Wilson in the Sheboygan city returns. The returns, complete, are as follows: Wilson, 1,452; Debs, 555; Taft, 827; Roosevelt, 748. For governor—Taft, 1,527; McGovern, 1,529.

(Continued to 34 page.)

As To Milwaukee and The General Situation

We have lost nothing that we have ever really had except a few offices. Ours is a national and international movement. We have been repulsed in a small skirmish. The vote nationally has more than doubled. The vote in the state has grown as compared with two years ago.

The fight, being against Socialism, is the hottest in Milwaukee. Here they put up a so-called "non-partisan" fusion ticket against us. We have lost the county offices and our congressmen.

Victor Berger was defeated by the "non-partisan" fusion ticket by a plurality of 2,000 votes.

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owing to the fact that the country is resolute. And the average voter does not know what all this means. He knows that he does not get his share of the capitalist prosperity—but he does not understand why. He foolishly believes that it is within the power of Wilson to give him his share. What the average voters really will get is—

As a matter of fact so-called hard times and panics are inherent in the capitalist system and appear periodically. One is due soon and the Democratic administration will hasten its coming.

Wilson is nominally progressive. His nomination, however, was jubilantly hailed by the reactionary capitalists of both parties as the coming of a man of the type of Grover Cleveland.

Wilson will undoubtedly prove to be a second Grover Cleveland. His election will mark the disintegration of the Democratic party, and the advent of the Socialist party as a great and deciding factor in national politics.

We have no reason from any point of view to feel discouraged in Milwaukee. We will start out to reorganize our forces with 22,000 to begin with.

Forward! You Leaders, Lead!

ing house, owned co-operatively by 2500 Socialists, will for 25 cents, silver or stamps, mail you three of the best Socialist books ever written, and three different issues of the International Socialist Review, the best and biggest Socialist magazine in the

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- 1-Pain in the back.
- 2-Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3-Burning or obstruction of urine.
- 4-Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5-Prostatic trouble.
- 6-Pain or sore in the stomach.
- 7-General debility, weakness, diarrhoea.
- 8-Pain or soreness under right rib.
- 9-Swelling in any part of the body.
- 10-Itching or burning of the feet.
- 11-Itching or pain under the heart.
- 12-Pain in the hip joint.
- 13-Pain in the neck.
- 14-Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 15-Pain or swelling at the joints.
- 16-Pain or swelling of the mucous.
- 17-Pain and soreness of the throat.
- 18-Acute or chronic rheumatism.

markets—that they overlooked or

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We are prepared to put on one hundred thousand of these three-month subscriptions for 10 cents each. Get in the names.

Address, Political Action,
Brisbane Hall,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Tax Tricks

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin. — Superior's "non-partisan" administration by three commissioners is proving itself fully the equal of the Milwaukee patriots in juggling the city levy for the forthcoming fiscal year.

In making up the levy for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1912, no allowance was made by the commissioners for the \$90,000 which the city will receive from the income tax for the forthcoming fiscal year.

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The city's running expenses was leaved.

Big Sum to Lie Idle.

This will result in \$90,000 of the taxpayers' money lying idle in the treasury for an entire year, when it might have been left with the people. However, there is a reason.

At the end of the fiscal year for which the levy has just been made there will be the \$90,000 surplus available to apply on the levy for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1913 and in addition there will be another \$90,000 of income tax money due, making a reduction of \$180,000 in the levy possible.

Dirty Politics Again.

The commissioner, C. N. O'Hare, who has charge of the department of finance, who comes up for re-election in Superior, Feb. 1914, will be able to "point with pride" to the great reduction in the tax rate which has been made during his tenure of office. In view of the rapidly increasing strength of the Social-Democratic party in Superior, O'Hare will be able to find plenty of opportunity to use the argument by the time he goes before the people for election again.

TREGO, Wisconsin. — The result of the township vote in Trego, Washburn county, was as follows: Watson 191; Paft, 53; Leach, 5; Hosenet, 13; Wilson, 12; Chaffin, 5. This was the first vote cast for Debs in the precinct.

The landed aristocracy changed the Declaration of Independence into a Constitution construed by themselves according to their economic class interests, and through laws and court decisions ruled the country.—Examiner

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.—Superior's "non-partisan" administration by three commissioners is proving itself fully the equal of the Milwaukee "patriots" in juggling the city levy for the forthcoming fiscal year.

In making up the levy for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1912, no allowance was made by the commissioners for the \$30,000 which the city will receive from the income tax. The whole amount required to meet the city's running expenses was levied.

At the end of the fiscal year for which the levy has just been made, there will be the \$90,000 surplus available to apply on the levy for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1918. And in addition, there will be another \$90,000 of income tax money due, making a reduction of \$180,000 in the levy possible.

who has charge of the department of finance, who comes up for re-election in the spring of 1914, will be able to "point with pride" to the great reduction in the tax rate which has been made during his tenure of office. In view of the rapidly increasing strength of the Social-Democratic party in Superior, the commissioner will find plenty of opportunity to use that argument by the time he goes before the people for election again.

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Some Phases Of The Recent Elections

Carried on the crest of the Democratic tidal wave, with the Democratic and Republican organizations working hand in hand for the defeat of the Social-Democrats, the "non-partisans" have succeeded in defeating Representative Berger and wresting from the Social-Democrats the county offices.

Yet in face of the alliance against them, the Social-Democrats polled a larger vote than they polled two years ago. They have lost simply through the circumstance that the forces opposed to them have united and throwing every consideration aside have had but one purpose—"to beat the Socialists."

The "business interests" and the Democratic and Republican politicians have obtained the offices, but they have not attained their end. They have purposed to "wipe out Socialism," but Socialism, genuine, class-conscious Socialism, is moving forward stronger and more determined than ever.

We are now a million strong in the nation. We shall be two million strong and four million strong and eight million strong. Politicians may fuse, new parties may arise, old parties may die, but Socialism will go on gaining greater and greater strength until finally it shall gain possession of government in state and nation and emancipate the working class from economic subjection.

In Milwaukee county, the Socialist party remains the strongest political organization. It is the only bulwark that the people have against the plundering purposes of principleless politicians and the grasping greed of the capitalistic interests. But the party's greater purpose is not to gain or hold office, not to serve as a bulwark against the evil forces of the community when dissatisfied elements that are allied with its enemies, turn to it for temporary relief, but to educate and discipline and prepare the working class to assert its power and come into its inheritance.

From the ashes of its defeat, it emerges victorious.

The Democratic landslide, which has engulfed the Republican party and given the Democratic organization control of most of the state governments and possession of both branches of congress and

the executive office, has failed to submerge the "Progressive" Republicans in Wisconsin, although they had a very narrow escape.

The early returns indicated that the Democratic ticket had swept the state. If the Democrats had come in possession of the state government, they would have done so with the support and close association of the Stalwart Republicans, the Reactionary elements and the "business interests."

The same forces that wrested control of Milwaukee from the Social-Democrats would be uppermost in Wisconsin had the Democratic party elected its candidates for state office. Their defeat will make it impossible for them to follow the course that they have pursued in Milwaukee, where their policy has been to retrace every forward step that was made in municipal government under the Social-Democratic administration. If they had won in the state, the next two years would have witnessed the undoing of a great part of the work that Mr. La Follette and his supporters have achieved.

The defeat of the Democratic state ticket and the elements masked behind it will insure the submission to the voters two years hence of the proposed amendment to the constitution for the initiative, referendum and recall, which were imperiled by the elements dominant in the Democratic organization.

The election of a Democratic "non-partisan" legislature at this time would have been decidedly reactionary in its consequences.

The Republican party in the nation has been relegated to third place by the "Progressive" organization headed by Mr. Roosevelt. The utter rout and disintegration of the Republican party, which four years ago swept everything before it, is one of the significant features of American politics.

The showing made by the "Progressives" is not alone indicative of the personal appeal made by its leader, but it reflects, as does the great vote cast for the Socialist party, the social discontent which is moving the masses of the people and which inevitably will force far-reaching changes.

The prelude to the greater struggle between Socialism and capitalism is being played.

Election News

(Continued from page 1.)

BIG GAIN AT SUPERIOR.
SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.—The Social-Democrats increased their regular vote 23 per cent. Debs got 800 in this city, as against 362 in 1908. Wilson got 244, Roosevelt 1,731, Taft 586. For governor Thompson polled 210 as against 222 in 1908. McGovern 1,737, Karel 1,476. For congress Ellis B. Harris (R.-D.) received 621 (601 in 1908), Leavitt (R.) 1,352, Johnson (D.) 222.

In the first assembly district Edwin T. Harris (R.-D.) polled 210 as against 222 in 1908. McGovern 1,737, Karel 1,476. For congress Ellis B. Harris (R.-D.) received 621 (601 in 1908), Leavitt (R.) 1,352, Johnson (D.) 222.

Second assembly district—Jackson (R.-D.) 318, Nye (R.) 331, Bird (D.) 412.

The following votes were received by Social-Democratic candidates: Leavitt, clerk, 712; Lundeen, court clerk, 734; Mrs. Vincent, register of deeds, 619; Leavitt, sheriff, 443; Olson, treasurer, 404.

ENORMOUS LA CROSSE GAIN.
LA CROSSE, Wisconsin.—The Social-Democrats of this city made history Tuesday, when 287 straight votes were cast for the county, state, legislative and presidential candidates on the Social-Democratic ticket. The official report shows that in 1908 La Crosse had only 23 Social-Democratic votes, and together with the scattering vote there was a total of 112. The gain in the four years is approximately 175 per cent.

IN THE NATION

CALIFORNIA DOUBLES.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Incomplete returns indicate that 40,000 Socialist votes were cast in California, or approximately 100 per cent more than in the presidential election of four years ago when Debs polled 28,000 votes. Los Angeles county returned the largest vote, giving the Socialist candidate more than 14,000. San Francisco was next with 12,451, while Alameda county polled 7,717. In Los Angeles C. W. Kingsley, the Socialist candidate, was elected to the state assembly by 2,000. Complete returns may show the election of another Socialist, Frank Sheekie in the Seventy-fourth district.

Ralph Criswell, Socialist candidate for congress in the Ninth district, has apparently been defeated by Charles W. Bell, Progressive-Republican candidate, by a few votes.

WILSON VOTE CLOSE.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist candidate for congress in the Sixth district, made a close race, but he will probably be defeated by a small vote.

In Los Angeles a partial count of 435 precincts gives Roosevelt, 17,006; Wilson, 12,940; Debs, 5,598.

Local Socialist candidates are running ahead of the ticket and indications are the Socialists may elect several legislators. The count is slow.

SOCIALIST GETS 96,000.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The following are the latest police figures on the vote for state's attorney.

	City.	County.	Total.
Cunneen (So.)	96,976	4,375	101,351
Haight (Prog.)	71,561	14,783	86,344

MINNEAPOLIS COUNCIL.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The Socialists elected the first two Socialist aldermen in the history of the city Tuesday. Alfred E. Voelker won by a large plurality in the Ninth ward and Charles Johnson won in the Tenth ward by a good lead. Both wards went strong for Van Lear for mayor.

ELECT 3 IN PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Socialists not only won in Pennsylvania was heavy. Particularly in this true in the working class districts. The claim is being confidently made that three Socialist legislators have been elected.

The Socialists polled a large vote in the western part of the state, but the prediction that Debs would poll more votes than Taft was not realized.

DEBS GETS 48,000 IN OHIO.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Additional election returns received during the night and early today continue to increase the lead of Gov. Wilson over President Taft and Col. Roosevelt in Ohio. Estimates from figures now available indicate that the president-elect will have a plurality of nearly 125,000 over President Taft and that the president ran about 60,000 ahead of Col. Roosevelt in the state. Congressman Cox's plurality

may reach 120,000. It was estimated today. The estimate of total vote in Ohio is Wilson, 444,000; Taft, 312,000; Roosevelt, 222,000; Debs, 48,000.

SOCIALISTS GAIN 7,000.
FORT WORTH, Texas.—Unofficial reports on the complete vote of Texas show that Wilson held the usual Democratic vote and that the Republican vote was split between Roosevelt and Taft, the Progressives taking second place. The unofficial reports give Wilson 304,000; Roosevelt, 25,000; Taft, 35,000; Debs, 14,000. 7,000. Socialist vote showed a gain of 7,000.

ELECT SOCIALIST LEGISLATOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Incomplete returns at 8 a. m. place Wilson's plurality in California at 9,000.

Practically complete returns from the southern part give Roosevelt a plurality of 16,000, but this is more than offset by the Wilson vote in the northern counties. In Los Angeles and C. W. Kingsley, Socialist, to the legislature.

Milwaukee

CONGRESSMAN—5TH DISTRICT.

Wards	N.-P.	Rep.	Soc.
1.	1375	585	425
2.	1285	945	340
3.	1285	562	1043
4.	995	928	1454
5.	1194	421	1066
6.	717	223	615
7.	1203	804	1016
8.	1123	578	445
9.	1222	628	592
10.	1148	421	651
11.	621	423	1251
12.	311	423	1078
13.	1203	285	1232
14.	340	368	1222

TOWNS—
No. Milwaukee, 123 67 28
East Milwaukee, 123 67 28
West Milwaukee, 123 67 28
Whitefish Bay, 123 67 28
Granville, 123 67 28
Milwaukee, 203 120 136

Totals..... 12371 3016 12339
Stauffer's plurality, 5094.

CONGRESSMAN—4TH DISTRICT.

Wards	N.-P.	Rep.	Soc.
1.	1413	404	363
2.	1612	616	378
3.	1443	454	345
4.	1210	410	1073
5.	615	247	1092
6.	1030	321	1144
7.	309	323	626
8.	322	323	322
9.	306	379	336
10.	1402	723	1212

TOWNS—
Tn. Wauwatosa, 204 273 62
Wauwatosa City, 204 273 62
Greenfield, 211 169 107
Franklin, 122 82 4
West Allis, 426 340 366
No. Milwaukee, 222 222 276
So. Milwaukee, 222 222 276
Oak Creek, 61 64 12
Lake, 621 173 206
Cudahy, 172 124 132

Totals..... 14774 6369 10787
Cary plurality, 4016.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
First	1104	774	221
Second	1104	774	221
Third	1104	774	221
Fourth	1104	774	221
Fifth	1104	774	221
Sixth	1104	774	221
Seventh	1104	774	221
Eighth	1104	774	221
Ninth	1104	774	221
Tenth	1104	774	221

WISCONSIN

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
First	1104	774	221
Second	1104	774	221
Third	1104	774	221
Fourth	1104	774	221
Fifth	1104	774	221
Sixth	1104	774	221
Seventh	1104	774	221
Eighth	1104	774	221
Ninth	1104	774	221
Tenth	1104	774	221

GAINS IN SMALLER PLACES.

OSCEOLA, Wis.—Debs received 28 votes in Osceola. Roosevelt 25, Taft 24, Wilson 46, Chaffin 3. For governor, Thompson received 24, Karel 21 and McGovern 21.

MENOMONEE, Wis.—Debs carried the first ward of this city by 50 votes.

The Social-Democrats had 12 two years ago.

We fear truth only when we see her shadow, and dare not lift our eyes.—Purinton

Seventh District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Seventh	1104	774	221
Eighth	1104	774	221
Ninth	1104	774	221
Tenth	1104	774	221

Eighth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Eighth	1104	774	221
Ninth	1104	774	221
Tenth	1104	774	221

Ninth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Ninth	1104	774	221
Tenth	1104	774	221
Eleventh	1104	774	221

Tenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Tenth	1104	774	221
Eleventh	1104	774	221
Twelfth	1104	774	221

Eleventh District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Eleventh	1104	774	221
Twelfth	1104	774	221
Thirteenth	1104	774	221

Twelfth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twelfth	1104	774	221
Thirteenth	1104	774	221
Fourteenth	1104	774	221

Thirteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Thirteenth	1104	774	221
Fourteenth	1104	774	221
Fifteenth	1104	774	221

Fourteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Fourteenth	1104	774	221
Fifteenth	1104	774	221
Sixteenth	1104	774	221

Fifteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Fifteenth	1104	774	221
Sixteenth	1104	774	221
Seventeenth	1104	774	221

Sixteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Sixteenth	1104	774	221
Seventeenth	1104	774	221
Eighteenth	1104	774	221

Seventeenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Seventeenth	1104	774	221
Eighteenth	1104	774	221
Nineteenth	1104	774	221

Eighteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Eighteenth	1104	774	221
Nineteenth	1104	774	221
Twentieth	1104	774	221

Nineteenth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Nineteenth	1104	774	221
Twentieth	1104	774	221
Twenty-first	1104	774	221

Twentieth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twentieth	1104	774	221
Twenty-first	1104	774	221
Twenty-second	1104	774	221

Twenty-first District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-first	1104	774	221
Twenty-second	1104	774	221
Twenty-third	1104	774	221

Twenty-second District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-second	1104	774	221
Twenty-third	1104	774	221
Twenty-fourth	1104	774	221

Twenty-third District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-third	1104	774	221
Twenty-fourth	1104	774	221
Twenty-fifth	1104	774	221

Twenty-fourth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-fourth	1104	774	221
Twenty-fifth	1104	774	221
Twenty-sixth	1104	774	221

Twenty-fifth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-fifth	1104	774	221
Twenty-sixth	1104	774	221
Twenty-seventh	1104	774	221

Twenty-sixth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-sixth	1104	774	221
Twenty-seventh	1104	774	221
Twenty-eighth	1104	774	221

Twenty-seventh District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-seventh	1104	774	221
Twenty-eighth	1104	774	221
Twenty-ninth	1104	774	221

Twenty-eighth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-eighth	1104	774	221
Twenty-ninth	1104	774	221
Thirtieth	1104	774	221

Twenty-ninth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Twenty-ninth	1104	774	221
Thirtieth	1104	774	221
Thirty-first	1104	774	221

Thirtieth District.

Wards	Edwin	E. C. McDon-	Charles
Thirtieth	1104	774	221
Thirty-first	1104	774	221

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions
of its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 30, 1907.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—On a joint ballot in the Illinois legislature the Democrats will be 12 votes short of a majority, according to latest figures today. The Republicans will lack 20 votes to elect. The Progressives with 28 members will hold the balance of power in the election of two United States senators. The Socialists have three members in the house.

DANVILLE, Illinois.—E. D. Leasure, son-in-law and campaign manager for Joe Cannon, today conceded the defeat of the ex-speaker. The defeated congressman declines to make a statement. Democratic campaign managers claim Edgar county for O'Hair by 1,100; Clark by 224; Cumberland by 500, and Irons by 300. This brings O'Hair into the northern part of the district with 2,100 votes to spare. Edgar county claims 2,572 in the late election. Clark by 500 and Vermilion by 600, leaving O'Hair winner by about 700.

Related returns from various parts of the country show the remarkable growth of the Social-Democratic party and the gains it made in the face of great opposition.

At Kiel, Wis., Debs ran second in the presidential contest. The result stood: Wilson, 105; Debs, 90; Taft, 48, and Roosevelt, 26.

In Morgan county, Indiana, Debs in 1908 received 44 votes, while in the late election he received 86. In Vanderburg county, Indiana, the Socialist vote jumped from 1,031 in 1908 to 2,572 in the late election.

The Socialist vote in Kentucky came within a few votes of doubling. In 1908 the Socialists received 1,410 votes and in the present election received 2,768, and this return are not all yet in.

At Rochester, N. Y., the Debs vote jumped from 1,400 in 1908 to 2,593 in the late campaign.

The proceedings of the national convention of the party held at Indianapolis last May will be ready for delivery in a few days. Paper binding, 25 cents per copy. Hitherto the proceedings of previous conventions and congress have sold for 50 cents in paper binding. These prices have been cut in half. So the proceedings of the national convention of 1904 can now be purchased for 25 cents. Also the proceedings of the national convention of 1908. Likewise the proceedings of the national congress of 1910.

The amount received at the national office for dues during the month of October was \$6,395.30. The average membership for the first ten months of 1912, as evidenced by the dues received, was 117,524.

Pennsylvania

Now that the campaign of 1912 is over, we must tighten our belts and get our teeth and start toward the next year. Up to the present time we have not received any returns but all indications point to a large vote for the Social-Democratic party. However, capitalism has won again in the majority of places and we must still continue to fight. This reaches Pennsylvania at election returns will have been received and we will see what section we have gained and what section we have lost.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

POLITICIANS' PROMISES.

When Emanuel Philipp and Gen. Falk and other powerful capitalists in the Merchants and Manufacturers' association joined hands with The Journal and foisted upon the unsuspecting public that political abortion known as "non-partisan" politics, the candidates selected by them made a solemn oath not to interfere in national or state affairs, but to attend to their "knitting" in the city hall. Several days ago Mayor Gerhard Augustus Bading, City Controller "Loose" Kotecki and City Treasurer "Joe" Carney signed their names to a call for voters to support the entire Democratic ticket in violation of their promise and solemn oath. This deliberate disregard for their promises has brought forth the following editorial in the Journal Tuesday under the title, "A Broken Plunge."

Mayor Supports Yockey. The names of the Mayor, signed as "Mayor" and the names of Kotecki and Carney, who are city controller and city treasurer though the titles are not used in this instance, appear among others appended to a statement which laments the sky Edw. J. Yockey, fusion candidate for district attorney, and makes an especial appeal to voters to support him.

We are sorry indeed to see the city officials who were elected last spring as non-partisans do this thing. If this is their idea of non-partisanship, then their idea of the intelligent, enlightened men of Milwaukee who have fought to establish this principle in city government and finally succeeded in doing so through a law that will take effect one year hence. The course they are pursuing may lead to a serious shock in the spring election over the interpretation of the term "non-partisanship."

Also Supports Toryism. This same statement, bearing as it does the names of the mayor, city controller and city treasurer, contains this advice to voters:

"Pull down the Democratic lever—"

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

\$100,000 in Bonds of \$10.00 and \$100 Each.

The undersigned, do hereby agree to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds specified, said bonds being issued by the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, the total of said bonds being the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

The bonds were issued and bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and are secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are particularly described in the mortgage.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, A. D. 1912.

Number of Bonds _____ Name _____ (Sign.)

Amount of Bonds _____ Address _____

Each bond had remittance of _____ for the above.

Bonds may be paid in full, or they may be paid in monthly installments of \$2.50 for each bond subscribed for.

The working class of the United States will not receive relief from the present conditions as a result of the election of a Democratic president and a Democratic congress more than from a Republican administration. Whichever won, of the old parties, the workers were bound to lose.

According to a statement issued by Eugene V. Debs at Terre Haute, Ind., Thursday, President Wilson will find himself face to face with a situation beyond the power of any mortal being to control.

"One element of the party, I believe, the more powerful one, will favor Wall street, Tammany and the big interests," said Debs. "The other element, pulling in the opposite direction, will demand relief from trust rule and monopoly."

"If the administration attempts to serve the people, it will be thwarted by the big interests, represented by Ryan, Belmont and Sullivan, and if on the other hand, the administration is controlled by Wall street, it will be eternally damned and repudiated by the rank and file of the party."

"The result of Tuesday's election ought not to be a surprise to any one. The Republican party was split wide open and it was not reasonable to expect that either could win out against a united Democratic party. The outcome is fortunately so decisive as to place the Democratic party in complete control of the national government, so that after March 4 there can be no dodging of responsibility."

"A Democratic president will occupy the white house and a Democratic majority will be in control of the senate and the house of representatives, and the country will look to a Democratic administration for relief that the present administration has failed to give."

"That the administration will be a flat failure goes without saying. If any radical tariff revision or any other legislation in the interest of the working class is attempted, big interests will be heard from in a way to make Democratic statesmen hesitate. If such an attempt should be persisted in, which is not at all likely, big interests will precipitate a panic that will paralyze the country and utterly discredit the Democrats."

Ten Monstrously Rich Men Own the Nation!

BY C. D. TOWNSLEY.

Within the past year public investigation at Washington has revealed the significant fact that a small group of less than ten monstrously wealthy men control in the United States today the entire machinery of production and distribution.

The means employed to secure said control were, as everybody knows, of a highly diverting character. But that is another story.

The uses made of this control are of two different though inter-related kinds, (1) economic, and (2) political.

1. The control of production and exchange is used economically to limit production in order that by creating an artificial scarcity of commodities famine prices may be expected. The present high cost of living, which rises ever higher, is a direct result of such control.

2. Everywhere and always economic control, whether to a select Batiolyn or to a medieval Venice or America, results in political control. The economic masters reach out for political power in order that they may defend and extend their interests on the economic field. The early history of the American republic clearly demonstrates this. During the first 80 years of American history the chattel slavery was the dominant form of economic production. During that long period the slave oligarchy of the south, aided and abetted by "dough heads" from the north, controlled the national government. All the branches—executive, legislative and judicial—Lincoln's election—which was brought about by modern capitalism, a new and hostile species of production—was the death knell of state domination. And the news of Republican victory was the signal for the slave states to secede from the union. Southern leaders, who had for a lifetime been noted for perverted patriotism, now began to denounce the stars and stripes as a dirty rag!

Now, when the same group of interests control both government and production, the regulation of production by the government will be the trusts regulating themselves. Theoretically, such regulation, as in the case of the cotton industry, is a trust, is worse than a farce. It is a hoax.

The motive for forming the trusts, as given by Rockefeller, Havemeyer, Carnegie and other captains of industry, was to do away with "cut-throat" competition between the owners of the machinery of production. Society now condemns these men. The day is coming when the trust masters will be given due credit. These men, who are the owners of the machinery of production, are not only practical but highly profitable. The difficulty lay in the facts that the profits were all monopolized by the few. The trust not only destroys competition, but it also kills the market. It also suspends the operation of the law of supply and demand. The trust kills two birds with one stone, does away with competition and gives control of the market.

But while to the master class the trust is a blessing, to the disinherited worker it is the scourge of God. The trust increases the intensity of competition among the workers. It accomplishes this end in several ways: (a) The consolidation of firms together with the limitation of production throws thousands of workers out of employment. (b) Perfected machinery by becoming ever more nearly automatic, deprives a number of workers of their living. (c) Unrestricted immigration, by bringing in needy foreigners at the rate of a million a year rapidly increases the numbers of the working class.

As the result of this competition, the workers are left with a vast reserve army of the unemployed. These individuals are not only able, but keenly anxious to work but can find no employer. Even in so-called years of "unemployed prosperity" there are millions of unemployed. The number in enforced idleness today is not less than 5,000,000!

The more highly skilled workers may protect themselves from the disastrous effects of competition by organizing into unions. This is co-operation for defense. But with the unskilled workers, who comprise by far the larger part of the total number, inherent difficulties prevent organization. Already there are eight million workers engaged in industry in the United States. Besides, there is a vast throng of immature children who, in place of being herded into factories, should be at school or at play. Not only are these women and children shamefully overworked in dangerous and unsuitable occupations, but their pay is a bare pittance, insufficient for sanitary or decent living. The heartless exploitation of women and children (a little able-bodied man tramp the streets in idle looking for work) by enfeebling future generations, is a heinous crime against tomorrow. It is certain this black crime must be expelled. How soon, no man can say.

The profits of economic production are, as previously indicated, to a small class of monstrously wealthy men. These favored few, who toll not, neither do they spin, nor reap, nor gather into barns, spend their time in astounding luxury, frivolity, gambling and vice. Monkey parties and dinner parties are resorted to to salve the annals of their useless lives.

Meanwhile the great mass of the workers, they who do all the useful work of the world, are condemned to a numbing, cheerless life of poverty.

A NEW MOVEMENT

BY MORRIS HILGUT.

It must be borne in mind that Socialism is, on the whole, a very recent factor in the politics of modern nations. In the United States the Social-Democratic party has been represented in parliament about 45 years, but in all other countries the first appearance of Socialism in the political arena does not date back more than 20 to 25 years. In the United States the first Socialist member of congress was elected in 1910. While the Socialists have representation in almost every parliament of Europe, and in many instances from strong groups in them, they nevertheless are in the minority in each case.

In most European parliaments a fixed and rather large number of seats are required before a proposed measure can be considered by the house. The Social-Democratic party in France the Socialists have secured the passage of laws reducing the hours of labor of government employees, extending the powers of municipal administration and improving the system of old age pensions. In Denmark the Socialists' representatives in Parliament have caused the adoption of a system by which the labor unions receive government subsidies for their unemployed members. In Sweden and Norway, the Social-Democratic party have been largely instrumental in extending the popular suffrage, and in Italy, Belgium and Switzerland, they have succeeded in forcing the adoption of essential reform measures of various characters.

Our language is a flexible affair. One may take the same assortment of words, and by arranging them in two sentences, express entirely different ideas.

For example, one might say: "I made a million dollars honestly." Or, "I made a million dollars dishonestly." Or, "I made a million dollars by the same words rearranged," he could say:

"Honestly, I made a million dollars."—Judge's Library.

WHO'D BELIEVE HIM. Our language is a flexible affair. One may take the same assortment of words, and by arranging them in two sentences, express entirely different ideas.

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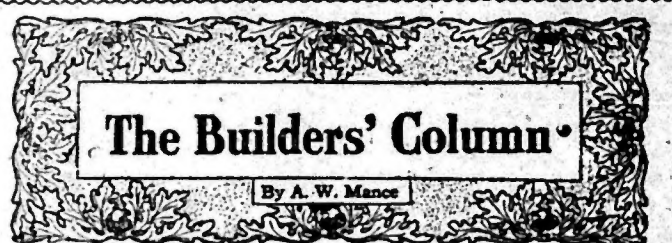
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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

ANOTHER MILE POST.

The national election of 1912 has passed into history. Reflecting on the late campaign and scanning the events of the four years that intervened between the campaign of 1908 and 1912, the progress made should fill every Socialist worker with hope and courage for the future.

At the present writing the indications are that the Socialist vote in the nation will be between 850,000 and 1,000,000. The entrance of the Bull Moose party with its spectacular sham radicalism, naturally attracted the votes of the mere "protestors" and "Socialistically inclined" voters.

The so-called Progressive party will make a fairly good incubator to keep the prematurely borne Socialists in until they can feed on the stronger food of the Socialist philosophy and teachings, after which they will naturally find their way into the Socialist movement and Socialist party.

During the next four years it will be the mission of the Socialist propagandist and educator to keep the fires under the incubators constantly burning and eggs with the embryo Socialists at "hatching heat."

Millions of discontented voters have broken with the old parties. They will be Socialists as soon as they understand it and what it seeks to accomplish. There is no doubt about that, comrades. We are now half a million stronger than we were when the votes were counted in 1908.

PUSH THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE.

This week we open the 1916 campaign of Socialist education. Begin by getting a new club of readers for the Social-Democratic Herald. To assist you, we will send three sample copies to any names and addresses you forward to The Herald office.

Forward, all along the line.

(SEE PAGE 2.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

After he had returned the plate he went on deck; it was nearly dark and the great city threw a bright shine across the water and against the sky and as he stood there near the bulwarks looking at the ever changing scene, he heard a shrill whistle, the men from all parts of the ship came up on deck and stood out near the bulwarks on each side. Then the officer who was on the quarter deck commanded:

"Lay up, uncover!"

Men jumped up on the bulwarks, threw back a black canvas cloth, disclosing a long deep trough in which hammocks were stowed. When this was done and all was ready the order came: "Pipe down!" the boatswain's mates blew a long blast on their whistles (pipes), the hammock nettings took the hammocks out, called the numbers on each, these were taken by the owners, carried below and swung.

Hane was the last to find his hammock because he did not know his number. One of the boys showed him where and how to alight it.

It was now dark with only here and there a dim white oil lamp shining through the darkness between the decks and guns and as Hane was tired he went to his hammock, undressed and after some difficulty got into it and quickly fell asleep.

At nine o'clock the ship's bugler blew taps, the other boys going to bed and bubbling against his hammock woke him up.

Then the bugler played "Rocked in the cradle of the deep" and with this ringing in his ears Hane fell asleep again.

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Where a Boy Wanted Missionaries Sent

Several years ago I was one night at a missionary meeting held in a Methodist church in Oceola, Ia. The audience consisted very largely of Sunday school children. At a certain time during the session an address was to be made. A minister from Charlton, Ia., the Rev. B. was there on invitation to speak. At the proper hour he took the rostrum to deliver the address. His subject was to be about the heathen in foreign countries and the necessity of giving money which would be used by missionaries and bibles to them. He began by saying: "Now, children, I have come all the way from my home in Charlton to talk to you. I first want to ask you a few questions. What is the object of this meeting here tonight?" The response came in a chorus of voices: "To raise money for the missionary cause." "That is correct," said the speaker. "Now, another question. To whom do we want to send the gospel?" "To the heathen," came a shower of answers. "Now, once again. Who are heathens?" "Ignorant people," answered the children. "Still, once more," said Mr. B. "Where do these ignorant people live?" There being no response to this question, Mr. B. again said, "Can no boy or girl tell me where the ignorant heathens live who so much need the gospel?" One boy, Eugene Douglas, held up his hand when the speaker said: "Ah, there is one boy who knows. Tell us now my lad, where do the ignorant heathens live?" "Down at Charlton," came the answer in a clear tone from the boy. At this the audience laughed heartily and the Rev. B. also. He then said: "May be the boy is right, after all."

A Short Talk About the Stars

Not many of our Young Folks have looked at the stars through a large telescope. Perhaps a little talk on astronomy might interest and instruct them. Great improvements in telescopes have been made since I studied the stars at the University of Michigan. The Harvard observatory has, in 30 years, expended a million dollars in perfecting photometry, photography and spectroscopy. The astronomers there have made maps of the sky which, if put together, would measure 440 by 550 feet. They show more than 1,500,000 stars. What is called the "Milky Way" is composed of millions of stars so far distant that their light blends together and presents to us the milky appearance. The telescope and camera show that in the Milky Way are stars so far distant from the earth that light which travels 186,000 miles a second would be hundreds of thousands of years coming from them to us. Now I went all my boy and girl readers to remember that all these stars but twinkle are suns, many of them much larger than our sun. Around each sun revolve planets, or worlds, like the earth, but many of them vastly larger than our globe. Our sun has a family of planets revolving around it, and we call this our solar system; but there are billions of other suns and solar systems. The nearest star, or sun, to our system, is Alpha-Centauri, but it is so far from us that it would require about 160 years for light to pass from it to us, and yet it takes eight minutes for light to come to us from our sun which is distant from us 93,000,000 miles.

Alpha-Centauri is really two magnificent suns which revolve around each other, but to our natural eyes they look like one. To our naked eyes there are spaces or sections in the sky which seem to contain no stars, but the latest telescopes show millions of suns in those spaces so far away that no calculation can be made of the distance. Astronomers now know that our sun and our solar system are but mere specks of dust compared to the trillions of other suns and systems about us, below us—in every direction to infinite distances. Our little earth is so insignificantly small in comparison to other worlds and suns that it dwindles into comparative nothingness. And yet this little wee ball on which we live has its place in the infinite universe and every human being, in doubtless here for a wise purpose, and after we leave the earth we may discover we possessed powers for progress and enjoyment we never suspected we had while living here in this caterpillar state. I advise all my boy and girl readers who can, to study astronomy.—R. A. Dague.

Puzzles

ENIGMA.

My first is an entertainment.
My second is of the people.
My third is a bearer of news.
All in all I am a weekly visitor.
A Socialist pamphlet for first correct answer.

Lila C. Schoene, of the state of Washington, won the prize for the best list of words from "Candidate." Special mention is deserved by Arthur Hansen of Wisconsin, Luella Loftis of New York, and Erma Becker of Minnesota. The list of words from the Rev. B. is also mentioned. The list of words from the Rev. B. is also mentioned.